

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1915

Good fortune that is past does
not vanish from our memories;
evil fortune we should not remem-
ber.
—Cicero.

Riverside Park

The unanimous action of the city commission yesterday looking to the acquisition by the city of Riverside Park, we believe, from such investigation as we have made, will be approved by the citizens of Phoenix. There is one thing upon which the people of not only this city, but of every city, are agreed. This is the need of playgrounds, parks and breathing spaces. Almost every city in the country has passed through a period of regret that it did not acquire them sooner, when they would have cost less money.

The city has lately spent a large sum for parks upon which a great deal more money will have to be expended before they will be of use to the city. They were acquired for the future rather than for the present. What is wanted now is something for immediate use, and Riverside Park, which has been enjoyed by thousands for the last two years, is ready for immediate use. If we had now enough parks without it, it would not be a good business move to take it just because it is ready for use. We could then afford to wait until one or more of the parks we now have could be put into shape. But since we will need more park room some time, and before very long, it seems wise for the city to avail itself of the opportunity now offered.

Those who are opposing this investment have already entered upon a campaign of wild misrepresentation regarding a most vital feature of the transaction. They have named a price, which it is said is proposed to be paid, that is far in excess of the value of the property. The Republican would oppose the payment of such a price—and so would nearly all citizens. Such a price has not been suggested by the owners; it has not even been hinted at. We are informed that in the negotiations so far no figures at all have been named. It is only proposed, if the deal should be consummated, that the city shall pay what the property is actually worth and no more. The value of the property would probably be determined by a representative of the city. The commission would be guided only by his report. If his appraisal should not be accepted by the owners of the park the deal would not be consummated.

The city cannot, in these circumstances, be worsted in the deal. The whole matter is reduced to this one question: Does Phoenix need more parks or is it likely to need more parks? And is Riverside Park of the type it needs? We think that four-fifths of the people would answer the first question in the affirmative. The second question has been affirmatively answered for two seasons by the crowds which have thronged Riverside.

Boost the Borderland

A few days ago The Republican took occasion to correct an impression entertained by the Arizona Star that Phoenix is discriminating against the Borderland Route. Now comes the Douglas Dispatch with an interview with C. H. Lester, known as the "Father of the Borderland." Though Mr. Lester is a resident of Minnesota, he spends the greater part of his time automobiling, and he was the first to discover the possibilities of an excellent, all-the-year route across the southern part of the country. He was lately at Douglas on his return from the coast. The Dispatch said, after a talk with him:

"He also realizes what automobilists mean to the country they pass through, and can not understand why Phoenix people 'knock' the good route through their city and boost one that is impassable much of the time.

"He says the attitude in Phoenix has not changed from what it was several years ago, and the people there continue to boost the Ocean-to-Ocean road and knock the Borderland. Why Phoenix should take this attitude he cannot understand, for he says it is simply a case of spitting themselves.

"As to Los Angeles which is also favoring a northern route over the Borderland he says the reason may be that a tourist who once traveled over the Ocean-to-Ocean or Santa Fe trail routes will not want to travel that way again and will talk against automobile traveling in Arizona as a result. He thinks there might be some reason for Los Angeles to wish our roads given a black eye, but can not see why Phoenix should help such a cause."

Where there is smoke, there must be some fire, so that we suppose there are some Phoenixians who are "knocking" the Borderland. We do not know who they are or why any resident of this locality should do it. We do know, however, that such "knockers" do not speak for the great majority of the people of Phoenix who are interested at all in the subject of highways, for it must be evident that if there is to be heavy automobile traffic through Arizona from which Phoenix will derive benefit, it must be over the Borderland. The

Ocean-to-Ocean highway, as a summer route, is a good one, but most persons passing over it will be attracted by the scenic wonders with which the northern part of the state abounds, the chief among them being the Grand Canyon. In traveling across the country, tourists will make as few detours as possible. Those who intend to visit the Grand Canyon are not going to come by the way of Phoenix, but will proceed to the Pacific coast by the most direct route after seeing the greatest of nature's wonders.

Those who travel by the Borderland will certainly come to Phoenix, for after leaving Tucson there is no other pleasant road and no point of special interest until they arrive at the Colorado river. We would not suggest knocking against either route; the more of them there are, the better it will be for Arizona, but it ought to be plain that it is good business for Phoenix to boost the Borderland, and not only boost it, but help make it better and more attractive.

That brings us to another point in Mr. Lester's interview. Describing the Borderland route, he emphasized the fact that the only really difficult section of it was that part of it lying across Maricopa county which he found disgracefully bad. That same observation has been made by all Phoenix tourists who have passed over it. A similar observation is made by travelers over the Parker route or the Prescott road. The highways are good or fair everywhere outside of Maricopa county. Everywhere else the roads are in a process of betterment.

The Eastland Disaster and Typhoid

When the last of the bodies was removed from the overturned steamer Eastland, near the mouth of the Chicago river, and laid away, that was probably not the end of the mortality resulting from that disaster. An epidemic of typhoid fever was still an expected result. Where the Eastland was upset, the current of the river is, as many points will be surprised to learn, up stream, carrying with it pollution from sewage. Some 1,500 people were taken out of the river alive, and in their struggles all of them must have swallowed some of the polluted water.

The result was one of the first things the health department of Chicago thought of. The addresses of the survivors, so far as possible, were ascertained and they were visited by physicians, who vaccinated without charge all of them who were willing to accept that treatment.

Prognostications regarding such cases of typhoid as might develop were made by Dr. W. A. Evans in the "How to Keep Well" department of the Chicago Tribune.

People who are to develop typhoid fever from swallowing river water at the time of the accident will get sick between August 3 and August 7. The physicians should be able to make the diagnosis of typhoid fever during the week of August 7 to August 14.

Cases infected by these cases through such intermediary agencies as flies, fingers, and milk should begin to appear about September 1 and should continue to appear through September and October.

It is not to be supposed, though, that all of the persons rescued from the water are likely to be attacked by typhoid. There are some people who are always immune. There are others who are immune at times, and doubtless that was a period of immunity for some who swallowed the river water. Others who had had typhoid fever would not be likely to contract it.

Also, one might swallow a large quantity of polluted water without taking in a large quantity of typhoid bacilli, and it takes a pretty large quantity to infect. A single bacillus does not cause the disease.

Taking all things into consideration, probably only a comparatively small number of the 1,500 or more people who were thrown into the river were in danger of infection, but if even a hundred should be infected, they would furnish the groundwork for an epidemic.

Here is something much more vital than the cages of the condemned prisoners at Florence to engage the attention of the state department. The wife of General Francisco Villa was denied admission to a Long Beach apartment house the other day because she had a baby. A rule of that apartment house excludes dogs and babies. We suppose Secretary Lansing has apprised the proprietress of the tender state of our international relations and has begged her to rescind or suspend her anti-baby and anti-dog regulation.

"Why pay more?" is the bromide inquiry in a display advertisement in a Panama newspaper which has come to the exchange table of The Republican. After a study of the quoted prices, we cannot say why people should pay more unless money is wearing holes in the Panama pocket. Flour, 2 lbs. for 25 cents; condensed milk, 25 cents a can; best compound lard, 5 lbs. for \$1.10; white onions, 10 cents a pound; sugar, 5 lbs. for 60 cents; Royal baking powder, one-half pound tins, 60 cents; eggs, per dozen, 65 cents; butter, very best, per pound, \$1. Why pay more?

GREAT ARTIST DIED POOR

Anthony Van Dyck, the great Flemish artist, was born in Antwerp, which was also the birthplace of his famous teacher, Peter Paul Rubens. In some ways Van Dyck became greater than his master. He had much more feeling. The colors in his paintings are soft and "cool," and not glaring like those of Rubens. They blend together in beautiful harmony as notes in music do.

English lovers of art in that time thought a great deal of the Dutch painter. King Charles I. had Van Dyck as his court painter. After that his artist painted portraits of the royal family and of many of the great people in England. He did a picture of King Charles on horseback which is famous all over the world.

But Van Dyck, like many another great man, did not always get paid for his work. Perhaps this is one reason why he spent long holidays on the continent. He died a poor man, but he was given the honor of being buried in the famous St. Paul's Cathedral before it was burned down in the great fire of London.

BIGGER AND BETTER ARMY AND NAVY, ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN



Secretary of Navy Daniels (arrow) and his advisory council; Army Chief of Staff Hugh L. Scott (left), President Wilson and Secretary Garrison.

As the administration is solidly behind the plan for a bigger and better army and navy, and as the Republicans are also friendly to this movement, it would seem that the little army and navy men will be put to rout in congress this year. Among the men who are leading the movement for a stronger military establishment and better national defenses are Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his advisory council; Secretary of War Garrison, General Hugh L. Scott, army chief of staff, and President Wilson.

Stop! Look! Listen!

A pointed quotation taken from a speech at the main line meeting is the above. Stop, Look, Listen.

To us in Arizona the significance is two-fold.

As it is generally used it is a public warning. It sounds the alarm against rash judgment, against hurried action, against careless reasoning.

Stop. You are approaching a danger point. Look up and down, forward and backward, examine the track. Listen for the distant rumbling, the warning whistle, the booming bell.

It can be well used in our present situation. Let us Stop and take counsel with those whom we need in our midst to develop our industries. Look to the crying need of more population, more settlers and more investors, good people all of them and then, listen to the list of attractive offerings which the entire country is making to the farmer, the settler, the home-builder and the investor.

We must Stop, Look and Listen again. If you please and examine the immensity of our resources, as yet undeveloped but stored in enormous extent on every hand. Look to the splendid success that has followed the proper encouragement of effort, where capital and labor work in harmony, where science has assisted in agriculture and where co-operation is continuous, and listen to the earnest and honest plea for equality for justice for co-operation for getting together one with the other, for the square deal all round.

If we do this, if we stop not until the wheels of industry and progress are humming harmoniously throughout Arizona, if we look the whole world squarely in the face and see to it that moderation tempers all our actions and decisions in judgment of our fellow men and then, listen to no reason or excuse that has not the general good as its principle if we listen to none who would detract from the fair name of the state and its people, then soon we will find the country listening attentively to the slogans of success, looking with pleasure on the progress and stopping in the rush of today to join in the solid shout from a greater Arizona, the last and quickly to be the best state in the union.

EASTLAND JURY RESUMES

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]
CHICAGO, August 9.—Indictments against ten persons and possibly fifteen are expected to be returned by the federal grand jury tomorrow when it resumes consideration of the cause and responsibility for the capsizing of the Eastland in the Chicago river July 24. The grand jury has been at recess since the middle of the week.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A Want Ad will see more customers than you can.

GREATER CROPS

(Continued from Page One)

Principal gains being: Illinois, thirty million bushels; Kansas twenty-four million bushels; Oklahoma, twenty-five million bushels; Nebraska, fifteen million bushels; Iowa fourteen million bushels; Texas ten million bushels. Kansas showed less than twelve million bushels in wheat, Oklahoma six million bushels, Nebraska four million bushels, Missouri three million bushels, Ohio and Indiana showed an increase of three million bushels each.

White potatoes promise to exceed the former record production by as much as it went but the governors of the states, all military leaders, and with encouragement from friendly powers, will promptly join in a movement to clean house.

TAX LEVY OF STATE

(Continued from Page One)

Appropriations made during the second special session of the legislature was based on the provision of the statutes that "there shall be levied a sum or sums of money as the legislature may by law provide and deem to be sufficient." The appropriation of approximately \$100,000 by the second special session of the legislature was interpreted by the board as indication that the legislature deemed such sums sufficient. The levy bill, passed at the first special session was followed so far as it went but the board did not consider it a necessary measure, and did not hesitate to go beyond it in view of the specific provisions of the statutes.

The increase in the amount to be raised over last year was due in part to provisions for deficits, all of which, it is stated will be wiped out by this levy. The appropriations as made by the legislature were approximately the same as last year. With the school fund cut to \$100,000. The appropriation for the university was increased somewhat over last year, as was also the fund for the Flagstaff Normal, and the maintenance of the Tempe Normal. There had also been an increase by reason of the power line to be constructed to the prison.

The increase of nine and one-half cents in the state tax levy, and of four and a half cents in the county rate will leave the tax rate in Phoenix just the same as last year, the city having been cut 15 cents. There will be some difference in the valuations, however, there being a decrease from last year, so that taxes in this city will be somewhat reduced.

The appropriations made at the second special session were:
For additional judge for Maricopa county \$2,000.00
Stenographers, office secretary of state 300.00
State land commissioner 50,000.00
For old land commission 2,732.90
Creation of Imprest fund 5,000.00
Relief of flood districts, Apache and Navajo counties 40,000.00
Total \$100,033.90

PAN AMERICANS

(Continued from Page One)

to the Brazilian legation, was directed to take charge of United States archives, although he has no official status.

Confidence was expressed by officials generally here that the conferees who are representing the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Guatemala and Uruguay, would be able to shape a course likely to bring peace and restore a constitutional government in Mexico, due to the fact that all agreed that most of the people of the revolution-torn republic are thoroughly sick of war, and with encouragement from friendly powers, will promptly join in a movement to clean house.

A large section of the country and a vast majority of the people have not been involved in the fighting which followed the overthrow of Huerta. Moreover, it has been reported to the president, and Secretary Lansing that only fear of reprisals by the military chieftains has kept the people in subjection, while the country has been impoverished by the battles of relatively small forces of armed men.

Reaching a conclusion on these reports, the Pan-American conferees is understood to have determined to present the situation to all the various elements in Mexico, advising directly not only with Carranza, Villa and Zapata, but the governors of the states, all military leaders with any considerable followings, and other influential men, urging them to come together for a caucus at which a substantial provisional government might be framed.

The government so set up would have support of the United States and other American republics. Officials believe they would be able to suppress promptly any dissatisfied groups that attempted to continue the civil strife. It is hoped that some of the important conferences will offer opposition to the plan but if trouble does develop, and action is necessary by the American powers, the conferees believe they would have the support and approval of the civilian population of Mexico, in any step that might be taken to assure restoration of peace.

Not Financing New Government
NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo after spending virtually the entire day in the treasury and in the financial district, denied that his mission here had been to discuss with bankers plans for financing the new Mexican government.

In view of his conference with Secretary Lansing yesterday and the fact that Lansing on Wednesday will meet with the six Pan-American diplomats, the presence of McAdoo has been regarded as having some important bearing on the future of the disturbed republic.

McAdoo, however, said he came here on department business and not to discuss plans for financing Mexico. He did not state the exact nature of the business. "The Mexican situation is being handled by the state department," McAdoo said. "I have not even been consulted regarding possible financing plans. I would assume the time has not arrived for the discussion of such plans, although of course I know nothing officially of the matter." The secretary added that assuming the United States should establish a government in Mexico, he felt sure there would be no trouble in financing it. Secretary McAdoo conferred with W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board and others at the sub-treasury.

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FINANCES AND MARKETS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, August 9.—Demand for industrial stocks again determined the character of the market today. In the early transactions the course of the prices was uncertain. A few specialties rose buoyantly but in other quarters restraint was imposed by realizing sales. A disposition to take profits was apparent throughout, but the interest in war shares was unflagging. During the afternoon the railroads as well as industrials responded to a broad buying movement which continued to the close. The last quotations were on a substantially higher basis. Total sales amounted to 695,000 shares. Steel issues were again favorites. Among the war stocks the advances were in some cases from 5 to 10 points. The crop report reacted favorably on railroad shares, being better in some particulars than was expected. Exchange on London declined to \$4.75 1/2, a new low record for the war period. Exchange in Paris also reached a low record at \$5.74. Bonds were irregular. United States and Panama bonds advanced one quarter to one half on call.

Metals
Copper dull; Electrolytic \$18 to \$18.25; Silver 47 3/8.

Stocks
Smelting 82 7/8; Santa Fe 102 1/4; St. Paul, 82 5/8; New York Central 90 1/8; Pennsylvania, 100 1/4; Reading 15 1/2; Southern Pacific 88; Union Pacific 131; Steel 74 1/2; Preferred 112 3/4.

Grain Market
CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Close: September wheat 106 1/2; corn 74 1/4; oats 38 1/2.

Boston Copper Market

Adventure	2	2 1/2
Arizona Comm'l.	7 1/2	8
Allouez	52 1/2	53 1/2
Calumet and Ariz.	63 1/4	64
Calumet and Hecla	56 1/2	56 1/2
Copper Range	55	44 1/2
Daily West	22 1/2	23
Ray Cons.	22 1/2	22 1/2
Greene Cananea	40	40 1/2
Hancock	16 1/4	16 1/4
Isle Royale	26	27 1/2
Lake Copper	13 1/2	14 1/2
Miami	26	26 1/2
Mohawk	71	72
Mass Copper	11 1/2	11 1/2
North Butte	30	30 1/2
Nevada Cons.	14 1/2	15
Oscoda	81	82
Old Dominion	53 1/4	54
Quincy	84	86
Shannon	7 1/2	7 1/2
Superior Copper	26	27
Tamarack	53 1/2	52 1/2
Utah Cons.	12 1/2	13
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2
Winona	3 1/2	4
Wolverine	59	60
North Lake	1 1/2	2
South Lake	6 1/2	6 1/2
Chino	45 1/4	45 1/4
Utah Copper	66 1/2	66 1/2
Inspiration	25	26 1/2
Shattuck	25	26 1/2
Verde Ex.	5 1/4	6

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